THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872. Amusements To-day. Booth's Theatre Ja

Hooth's Thentre Joins Casar, A. Casas, Bowery Theatre-biddale Buil, Mariow, Bryan's Opera House 6th av. and 9 d st. Pifth Avenue Theatre-bivers. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Diverse,
Grand Opera House-Dev Freischatz, Matinez,
Kiblo's Garden-The Block Crost, Matinez,
New York Circus-14th et., opp. Academy of Music, Matinez,
Olymple Theatre-Hampy Dempty, Matinez,
San Francisco Minarcia-9-51 Broodway,
St. James Theatre-Marriage, Matinez,
Tony Pastor's Opera House-Dry Dock Chip Girl, Matinez
Theatre Combines A. Newson, Matinez,
Thea Tenty Pastor's Opera House—by Dock Chip Gir Theatre Comique—A Maring with Julig Dock Chip Thirty-fourth Street Theatre—Star Combination Union Square Theatre—Bud Dikey, Marine Wallack's Theatre—Thy vieran, Wood's Theatre—Darling, Matines.

Terms of The Sun. 01 20 75 50 Three lines, Bear was Northese, before Marriages and I a the, per line, Seators, New year, the Marriages and I beat's, per line, ... Ranning Marras, with "Any," after it, del page, per READING MATTER, with "Apv." after it, let or 2 #2 50 ADVENTMENTS IN WEEKLY, 50 cents per line.
ALL ADVENTMENTS IN WEEKLY, 50 cents per line.
ALL ADVENTMENTS IN CONTROL PER line of cells Agate space.
ADVENTMENTS IN STRUCK THEY, 10 cents per line.
LEADED ADVENTMENT EXTS charged only for the space occupied. Ca
and display type may be used in the Workly and Semi-Weekly, with
adverter charge, at the principle of the advertiser.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for THE SUN WILL be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixt evenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposit Brand Opera House, from S A. M. to S P. M.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President; LYMAN TRUMBULL. OF ILLINOIS.

for Vice President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

Civil War Imminent in Spain.

The Italian King of Spain has, after reign of thirteen months, remarkable only for the extent to which expression of discontent with the ruling Ministry could be given and heeded in Madrid, declared his disgust with the ungovernable disposition of the Spanish people, and asked of his papa leave to go home. At the same time another telegram states that Señor Sagas-TA had formed a new Ministry, including men of opposite political opinions, whose very composition renders it impossible that it should be long-lived.

A civil war in Spain has been imminent ever since AMADEUS was enthroned, and to-day it appears inevitable. The whole peninsula is one mass of seething political and personal animosities, and each faction depends only on the good will of the army to carry it into power. To gain this good will the preservation of Spanish authority in Cuba is an indespensable condition; for from time immemorial Cuba has always been considered alike by officers and soldiers as legitimately their own pasture ground.

In the event, however, of a civil war be coming general in Spain, Cuba must speedily effect her independence, because the Spanish army there would be deprived of the continued reinforcements with which it has been supplied for three years and a half, and because the greater portion of the Spanish fleet would have to be withdrawn for use nearer home

## Is Grant Going to Remove Casey?

In view of the disclosures in regard to the past management of the municipal government of this city, and the present management of the National Government at Washington, as well as the startling revelations concerning the Custom House at this port, and the notorious facts which from time to time have come to light during the past ten years in respect to the bribery and venality which have prevailed in the Legislatures at Albany, Harrisburg, Trenton, and in almost every Legislature of the old Free States, it is perhaps neither modest or becoming for the North to hurl stones at the carpet-bag administrations in the matter of corruption.

Nevertheless, the carpet-bag governments have been very successful in emulating the example of their Northern prototypes, and of their patron, the great Gift-Taker of the White House. For instance, it is said to have been proved at the recent sittings of the Congressional committee in New Orleans that pretty much everybody connected with the Louisiana State Government, whether Republicans or Democrats, and whether whites or blacks, had been in the habit of taking bribes. This surprises nobody, for it is a common infirmity of officials in the carpet-bag States.

But the investigation at New Orleans established one fact which demands the special attention of Gen. GRANT and his Secretary the Treasury. It was proved before to ongressional committee that Collector Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, during the recent fight of the factions, detailed the revenue cutter Wilderness to take on board a sufficient number of State Senators to prevent a quorum in that body, and steam with them for ten days up and down the Mississippi, thus keeping them out of the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and thereby so demoralizing the Legislature as to afford a colorable pretext for proclaiming martial law in Louisiana, whose Governor and principal State officers were believed to be hostile to GRANT's renomination.

Gen. Grant is not responsible for the conduct of Gov. WARMOTH and the authortties of Louisiana. They do not hold their places by his appointment. But Casey was commissioned by GRANT, and he car remove him at any moment, and therefore he is responsible for his abuse of power. The use of the cutter Wilderness, by the orders of Casey, under the circumstances and for the objects mentioned, was, we venture to say, the most flagrant prostitution of an official trust ever perpetrated by a Collector of the Customs-an attempt to break up a State Government and subject it to the tender mercies of the sword, simply to serve the purposes of a corrupt faction, and minister to the selfish ambition of a President who has determined to re-

tain his office by fair means or foul. How long, think you, would a Collector of the Customs who had been guilty of the offence which Casey notoriously has committed have been allowed to retain his place while Thomas Conwin, or James GUTHRIE, OF SALMON P. CHASE Was Secretary of the Treasury? Had FILLMORE, or PIERCE, or LINCOLN refused to remove such a Collector, how soon would those honorable men have thrown down the seals of office and walked out of the

Can any reason be given why GRANT | excellent condition; those killed in battle were

his brother-in-law, and his convenient tool for procuring a delegation to Philadelphia from Louisiana in favor of his renomination? And can George S. BOUTWELL afford to be a party to such a conspiracy?

Fishermen's Wrongs.

As the provisions of the Treaty of Washington come to be examined thoroughly and in detail, the defective and slovenly manner in which the American Commissioners performed their work becomes more and more apparent. The Administration and its interested dependants, antihurry to realize their anticipations that they overlooked much that was crude and incongruous in many features of the convention. The question of the fisheries was treated in a clumsy and inartistic manner from beginning to end. The New England fishermen are grumbling at the invidious discrimination by which they are excluded from certain advantages secured to the Canadians, and our fishermen on the lakes are up in arms at the partial provisions of the treaty that inflict upon them great injustice and wrong. Privileges that were common to both countries under the treats of 1814 are now withdrawn from our people for the exclusive benefit of the fisher men on the other side of the border. The lake fisheries have heretofore fur-

nished profitable employment to the hardy toilers in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Large quantities of whitefish and the several varieties of lake trout are taken in Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior. These fish are sent to market for consumption while fresh, and they form an important article of commerce in a cured state. Hitherto the waters of the lakes, from shore to shore, have been open to the people of both countries. The Treaty of Washington denies the right of Americans to fish in the waters of the Dominion. Smarting under this injustice, the fishermen of Detroit have had a public meeting for the purpose of taking measures to regain their ancient privileges. It is hardly to be expected that the Administration will heed the remonstrances of the humble men who are suffering from the improvident management of the Commissioners. The interest of these people is an inconsiderable matter in comparison with the importance of perpetuating the corrupt dynasty now in power. There is one point of view, however, in which the case may be presented that will compel the immediate attention of the Administration. Let GRANT be given to understand that Republican votes may be diverted from the ticket in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, where he will need them all, and he will be as prompt to promise the fishermen his good offices in their behalf as he was to assure the malcontent Republicans of New Hampshire of his intention to remove the thieves of the New York Custom House, and reform the civil service He spoke too late for New Hampshire; and Ohio is sure to go against him, but he may save Wisconsin. The effort is worth making, at any rate.

Even-Handed Justice.

Two counsel for the accused, three coun sel for the accuser: this is the rule adopted by the Judiciary Investigating Commit-

Now, if they can find that Judge Can pozo ever imposed a rule so unjust as this they should recommend his removal. In any event, after such an exhibition of un fairness, they should remove themselves.

In the petition of the taxpavers of Washington, asking Congress to investigate the acts of GRANT's plundering Board of Public Works. one of the complaints brought against that body was that owing to the ignorance, recklessness. d incompetency of its members, its so-called improvements threatened to bring a pestilence upon the city. Already the predictions of these petitioners find confirmation in facts. Scarlet fever is prevailing in some sections of the Dis-trict almost as an epidemic, and physicians attribute the presence of the disease to the injudi-cious operations of the Board of Public Works. The Government architect, Mr. MULLETT, and all his family have been attacked by this virulent distemper; Senator Howe of Wisconsin also has it, and as warm weather approaches it is not improbable that Congress will be driven from the capital by its ravages, while the White House may be rendered a very undesirable residence for the man who is chiefly responsible for the existing state of affairs. If it is true that corrup-tion breeds pestilence, Washington is in imminent peril at this time.

Senator Wilson has introduced in Congress a bill providing that any person kiiling buffalo anywhere on the public lands of the United States, except for the purpose of using the meat for food, or preserving the skin, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each animal killed. Many buffaloes are killed for the tongue alone, and their carcasses 1 ft to rot. As the tongue is "meat for food," Senator WILSON's bill is not so framed as to remedy this abuse, which has afforded the chief cause of

The Arkansas Congressman, EDWARDS, has been expelled from the House of Represen-tatives because he was never elected, but had obtained his seat by a fraudulent certificate is-sued by Gov. CLAYTON, who is now a member of the Senate, the certificate having been given in pursuance of a corrupt bargain with Democrats, whereby CLAYTON obtained his position as Senator. But while EDWARDS has been ousted from his seat in disgrace, the man who gave him his fraudulent certificate still holds his place as a Senator, assumes to control the nominations of to the committee which has undertaken to investigate the charges against him as to whether the evidence taken in his case shall be published or not. The testimony of his supporters has been printed; that which criminates him has been suppressed. EDWARDS was elected as a Democrat, while CLAYTON is a prominent representative of GRANT's interests, and this acounts for the difference in the treatment of the

A report that the Suez Canal is filling up brings great comfort to the Memphis Baptist, which predicted such a conclusion to that work, the prediction having been founded on a pro-phecy of Isalah that the Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Ezyptian sea. But for the encouragement of those interested in Eastprophets assures us that when the millennium comes a canal will be opened from the Mediterranean sea into the Dead sea, and thence into the Red sea; and that in the Dead sea the navies of all nations will find a harbor ample for their accommodation. As the level of the Dead sea is more than 1,300 feet below that of the Mediterranean, some very extensive locks will have to be built in order to carry out the predicted

The efficiency of the German military administration is shown in the fact that in the space of ten months the red-stablishment of the German army has been completed in all assential points. Uniforms, boots, and helmets have been renewed; and the soldiers' knapsacks, as well as belts and saddles, have been repaired Some 6,000 transport wagons that at the close of with vehicles fit for immediate service, and the artillery has undergone a complete renovation The horses which returned from France were in

does not remove Cassy, except that he is replaced tenfold by those captured from the French. When the army was demobilized great numbers of horses were sold, bringing higher prices than were originally paid for them by th Government. The Prussian newspapers are ex ceedingly happy over this very satisfactory con dition of military affairs.

A report from the Congressional House Committee on Claims contains a singular admission. A distillery company in Oswego, in compliance with orders from the Treasury Department, had bought a spirit meter at the price of one thousand dollars; but in consequence of this kind of meters proving to be of no value the order requiring their use was revoked by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the parcipating an accession of political capital as a result of the negotiation, were in such a the office of the transportation company in Os wego. The distillery company naturally peti-tioned Congress for rellef; but the committee has reported adversely upon the claim, at the sam time saying that numerous cases precisely similar exist all over the country. So it will be seen from this official report that "all over the cour try" distillers were compelled by the Interna Revenue authorities to buy worthless meter at an extravagant price, which they were not required to use. The interesting question arises Who profited by this barefaced swindle?

A bulky Congressional document of one hundred and eighty pages contains the testimony taken in the case of W. A. BURLEIGH, who h contesting the seat of M. K. ARMSTRONG as Delegate from Daketa Territory. If the evidence of the witnesses given in this document is worthy of credence, bribery was resorted to by both candidates in the most unblushing manner, whole colonies of Swedes and Bohemians having been bought up by one or the other of them. Money, flour, or whiskey was the usual consideration paid for votes, and it was sworn that a minister of the gospel was an active agent in the traffic of ballots for breadstuffs.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspape for this week has two cartoons by MATT MORGAN of the first order of merit. One depicts a curtain lifted by Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SCHURZ, displaying the supply of arms and ammunition to the French by REM-INGTON, BELKNAP, GRANT & CO., with GRANT himself lugging up an immense bundle of mus-kets for delivery to a French officer, who hands over a heavy bag of money in return. The other cartoon deals with the Alabama business. Uncle Sam is represented as rebuking ULYSSES for his preposterous claim for inferential damages. GRANT sullenly sneaks from the rebuke with a pair of gift bull pups about his heels. It is a

splendid piece of political satire.

There is some reason to fear that the crushing revelations of fraud and robbery which now spring up against GRANT on every hand may destroy him too soon. The interests of public justice require that he should not be wholly used up until after he is nominated.

A report from the Postmaster-General in reply to a resolution of the Senate for information in relation to the detention of the Californ nia mails on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, says that no formal contracts exist with these roads for the transportation of mails, and that about half the railroad service of the country is thus performed, the companies declining to execute formal contracts. Therefore it would seem that whenever these railroad companies from negligence or penuriousness fail provide for sending their mail matter over their several routes within a reasonable time, the Government has no remedy, no matter how much the business interests of the country may suffer from such interruptions of postal comnunication.

Mr. Justice Ingraham has not heretofore een known as a wag; but he got off a bit of pleasantry in passing sentence upon Foster yesterday, which was as pointed as it was timely After assuring the prisoner that the Cour wished to give him sultable time for preparation, he proceeded to fix as the time for execuion the earliest Friday that the law allows. The law directs that it shall not be less than four for more than eight weeks. Judge INGRAHAM fixed the day four weeks from next Friday.

A GRANT State Central Campaign Club has been organized in Boston to urge the renomination of our present gifted President, with a formidable list of officers, including some of the most prominent Republicans in Massa. nen who are known to have taken any part in the organization of this pretentious body are a few obscure local politicians, who have made a very free use of many distinguished names without taking the trouble to consult their owners as to their wishes or disposition. Of the gentlemen so impudently brought forward without their consent, as leagued to secure the renomination of Grant, the Springfield Republican says: "The majority of them might, with a good deal more justice and truth, be made officers of a club to forward Senator SUMNER's chances to a Presidential nomination. Possibly, indeed, they may be seen so enrolled, with their own free consent,

## ROBESON'S ROBBERIES.

How the Union League Treat the Subject-Investigation in Earnest-Gratitude to The San for Exposing the Robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.-The fearful cr. post of your Washington correspondent of the doings of Secretary Robeson and his henchman, Elijah G. Catteli of this city, has created a breeze

It has long been known that the Caitells were working some rich placer in the Government mine, but just which one was not generally known. "American's" letter in The Sun throws a world of light upon the subject, and now the "I-told-you-so's" are thicker than blackberries in August. As might have been supposed, the greatest consternation is felt in the Union League Club, of which organization both Robe-

son and Cattell are members.

It seems that some time are a member of the Club residing in Camden had his attention called to certain gifts made to Robeson by Cattell, and other favors of an extraordinary character con-ferred by the same individual. He whispered the fact to other members of the Club, and a private note was addressed to Secretary Robeson asking in direct terms if Elijah G. Cattell was in any way interested in contracts for naval supplies. Robeson's reply was that he was not connected even remotely with such contracts For the time this was satisfactory, but now your correspondent's disclosures, some of which have been confirmed by persons having knowledge of the facts, have revived the thing, and Robeson is openly accused by the League of having told

On Saturday night at the Club THE SUN was read, and much indignation was feit at the disclosures. It was resolved at once to send for one hundred copies of the paper for distribution among the members, and to appoint a commit-

among the members, and to appoint a committee to demand of Robeson and Cattell a refutation of the damaging charges.

Pennock, the man to whom Cattell gave the contract for iron for the new torpedo boads, has, I understand from a member of the Chib, almitted that he got the contract from Cattell without competition.

Information has also been conveyed to the League that your correspondent's statement with reference to the transfer of city lots in Washington is true in every particular. A member of the Club informed me to-day that the lots were transferred by Cattell to Robeson upon the payment of one dollar—in other words, as an absolute gift. This will be made the subject of a searching investigation by the Club, a committee having already been appointed for the purpose.

As the case stands now, Robeson and Cattell As the case stands now, Robeson and Cattell are in very bad odor on Broad street.

A Letter from an Orangeman.
Fo the Entiter of The San.
Sir: In your issue of Monday is an article giving the public to understand that Archbishop Mc-Closkey and several of his clergy are anxious to put a stop to the usual parade on St. Patrick's Day for fear, as stop to the usual parade on St. Patrick's Day for fear, as he says, of a collision between his flock and the Orangemen. Now, sir, this is a weak attempt to Phiadfold the intelligent people of America and make it appear that the Orangmen were the aggressors. The attempt is too thin. The Orangemen never did and never will interfere with any parade on St. Patrick's Day or at any other time. Their religion and principles teach them better. When will Archbishop McCloskey be able to say this for his flock?

Secretary of District No. 1. L. O. I. U. S. BAYING OF THE HOUNDS.

ONE OF GRANT'S DOGS DRIVEN INTO HIS KENNEL.

The Whole Pack Let Loose, and Velping at the Honest Statesmen of the Nation-The Administration Fighting to the Death Against the French-Arms Investigation. Washington, Feb. 21.-In the Senate Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to repeal the

duty on salt, with amendments covering all the changes in the tariff recommended by the committee, and moved to make it a special order for Monday, March II, which was agreed to. Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a protest of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the postal telegraph scheme, and moved that it be printed, on account of its brevity and importance. He also said he would hereafter

attempt to show that the postal telegraph scheme was unwise and ino pportune. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

READING SCHURZ OUT OF THE GRANT PARTY. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) having the floor, con tinued his speech begun yesterday. He said he had read Mr. Blair's statements in his speeches at the South, that Mr. Schurz was remaining in the Republican party for the purpose of defeat ing it, and that he had cut loose from his party associates and burned his ships behind him, be cause he believed he had a right, taking all the circumstances into account, to assume that Mr. Blair was authorized to speak for his colleague Schurz). Every man owed good faith to his (Schurz). Every man owed good faith to his party, and to those who kept good faith with him. Every man was at liberty to leave any party at any time, but he was bound to do it in an open and public way. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had announced that in case the Republican Convention should nominate President Grant he would not support the nomination, and he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making a war on the Republican party itself. Mr. Morton here had read a resolution in

THE MISSOURI LIBERAL PLATFORM,
which, he said, if it meant anything, meant
free trade. The platform also contained a covert
reference to the Sunday laws in some of the
States. That was, of course, intended for the
Germans. The whole platform was essentially
a Democratic document, and those who
framed it and supported it were necessarily
making war on the Republican party. It was
idle for any man to say he would support the
principles of the Republican party, but not its
standard-bearer. Parties were a necessity in a
free country, and they could not be made to
order—they could only be created by great
events. An attack upon the principles of the
party was no worse than an attack on the instrumentalities by which those principles were to be
carried into effect. He would now ask the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) whether since
the first Monday in December, 1870, he (Schurz)
had voted with the Republican party in the Senate on any question of a political character.

Mr. Schurz—What does the Senator understand by
A QUESTION OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER? THE MISSOURI LIBERAL PLATFORM,

A QUESTION OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER?

Mr. MORTON—I take it for granted that the Senator understands that, and that everybody else does; and that if there is a vote of his upon any question of a political character since the first Monday in December of 1870, that is not recorded with the Democratic members of this body I do not remember it. If there is one, he can state what it is.

Mr. Scherk—I think amnesty is a question of a political character. The President recommended that an amnesty should be given, and I am sure that I voted for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not, when the vote was taken on the Amnesty bill he either voted against it or did not vote on it all.

Mr. Scherk—I voted in favor of the amendments that were calculated to strengthen the Amnesty bill; and when finally the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form, I did not vote at all, and the Senator (Mr. Morton) will remember that he voted for all of the amendments which he was sure would kill the Amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON—I think the Senator voted to keep it in such a form as that it would change the naturalization laws.

MORTON CORNERED. A QUESTION OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER?

MORTON CORNERED.

MORTON CORNERED.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy proposed by the President of the United States in his message, and I think that in that respect I showed a far better Administration man than he did. (Laughter.)

Mr. MORTON—Ah sir, that kind of thing will not do. I will not say that it is yery smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty, and he cannot say that the President or the Republican party is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others so far as I know.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) said that Mr. Morton's remarks tended to place him (Trumbull) in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House; and he had voted against all the amendments because he feared they would defeat the bill.

Mr. MORTON—How did the Senator know it would defeat the bill? Two or three additional votes would have saved the Amnesty bill with all the amendments on it, but that Amnesty bill with all the amendments on it, but that Amnesty bill wish.

NOT A PARTY MEASURE,

and when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican party since the first Monday of December, 1870, it is confessing that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months he has voted solely with the Democratic party.

party.

Mr. Schurz-I can tell the Senator another
political question on which I voted with the Republican party, the resolution to investigate the
abuses in the New York Custom House, [Laugh-

abuses in the New York Custom House. [Laughter.]
Mr. Morton—The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much, for I think he himself has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here opposed that investigation. I am giad to have him, even at this late day, rectify that huge calumny sent abroad over the country.

Mr. SCHURZ said he could mention another subject: Civil Service reform. [Laughter.]
Mr. Morton said that Mr. Schurz had indeed introduced a civil service reform bill which had not been consudered with favor, but he (Mr. Morton) would predict that when there should come a political measure of civil service reform before the Senate sustaining the President, the Senators (Messrs. Seburz and Trumbull) would be found voting against it.

MORTON AGAIN CORNERED.

MORTON AGAIN CORNERED.

MORTON AGAIN CORNERED.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senator (Mr. Morton) forget that the system inaugurated by the President was inaugurated upon an amendment offered by me to an appropriation bill in the last Congress, and that when the President in his message announced what he proposed to do, I took occasion to express my gratification at it?

Mr. Morton said the President had acted on an amendment offered to an appropriation bill, but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of the Senator (Mr. Trumbull). A great deal had been said, too, by those gentlemen about reducing taxation, but when there was a bill before the Senate which would take \$80.00,000 off the people, they voted against it. They wanted the taxes taken off articles that were not in the bill, and he ventured to predict also that when Congress should come to pass a bill, as it would before the adjournment, to take of forty or fifty millions more, these Senators would again be found against it, and in favor of taking taxes off articles not in the bill.

Mr. Morton again spoke of the necessity of

cles not in the bill.

Mr. Morton again spoke of the necessity of political parties and the duty of members of political parties and the duty of members of parties to act in good faith. He admired independence, but when a man used the party ladder to clin b to the summit of his ambition and then kicked it down, he could not thereby invest himself with the character of a great reformer or a great patriot. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles must stand by the party. The liberals seemed to have an idea that the Democrats would come over to them, but they would soon discover their mistake. The mountain would not go to Mahommet. The liberals would find themselves dissolved in the Democratic party like flos in vinegar. [Laughter.] Mr. Morton then discussed the question of the sales of arms. The carcass of the resolution, he said, now lay exposed to the public gaze, exhaling most unwholesome odors, arising from the untruthful character of its preamble, and from its hostile purpose. The movers of it had labored hard to create a suspicion, which they acknowledged to

A DISCHEPANCY OF \$1,700,000, but the discrepancy had disappeared. The Sentions from Missouri and Massachusetts (Messrs, Schurz and Sunmer) had admitted it all away. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had yesterday substantially given up the charge of the filegal manufacture of cartridges at the United States workshops. He saw that Senator shake his head, but if he had the Senator's speech he would prove what he said. The Senator had also omitted yesterday all reference to the job and the military ring.

Mr. Schurz—I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject. A DISCHEPANCY OF \$1,700,000,

Mr. SCHURZ-I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject.

Mr. MORTON could not remember it; he would however acknowledge that Mr. Schurz made one new point yesterday, when charging that our Government dealt directly with the French Commission of Armament at Tours.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had not said an original word on that subject, he had only quoted from a well-known and widely circulated journal, the Independence Belge, a report of the testimony given by M. Lacesne, the President of the Committee of Armament.

Mr. Echandon (Red., Vt.), said Mr. Schurz had.

fallen into a gross error, because what he had read from was not a report from the testimony, but merely the statement contained in a letter of a gossipping correspondent.

Mr. Schurz said the correspondent assumed to report the words of M. Lecesne correctly, and read from the paper, in French, to show that it was so.

and read from the paper, in French, to show that it was so.

Mr. Edmunds was pleased that the Senator treated the Senate to a French reading. He thought it very fitting that one who carried French colors should speak the French language. [Laughter]. He repeated that what the Senator lead was only the statement of a correspondent. Mr. Schenz-Weil, I have here the Courter des Etits Unis, containing a full report, apparently a phonographic report, of the same testimony, Shail I read it?

Mr. Edmunds-Yes! Go on!

Mr. Morron-Mr. President. I certainly do not wish to be wanting in courtesy, but if the Senator reads that now, it will have entered into the record for the fourth time in my speech. [Laughter.] Mr. Morton also said this was

A MERE NEWSPAPER STATEMENT.

But admitting the report of Lecesne's testimo-

A MERE NEWSPAPER STATEMENT.

But admitting the report of Lecesne's testimony to be correct, he could show from Mr. Remington's statements and from Mr. Schurz's own admissions, that the testimony was false.

Mr. Schurz said he supposed no one understood Lecesne to mean that he had come here and dealt with the War Department in person. He, of course, meant that he had an agent to do it.

Mr. SUNNER—And this agent says he did it.

Mr. MORTON presumed that Lecesne meant to say that he had negotiated directly with the United States, but not that he had done so with the knowledge of the Government of the United States.

WHAT DID REMINGTON SAY?

Mr. SCHURZ—Remington himself says that he treated directly with the Ordnance Department. Mr. Morton—No; he does not say any such thing. He says that he bought arms of the department, as a merchant, before the department knew that he was an agent of France. and that as soon as they discovered that he was a French agent they refused to sell him any more.

Mr. Conkling—So far from Mr. Remington stating that he dealt directly with the Government hat being denied the privilege of dealing with it, he was compelled to buy of third persons and pay two prices.

Mr. Morton continued: In any case the President had no responsibility for what was done, because the act of Congress directed the Secretary of War to sell these ordnance stores without the intervention of the President. The President being out of the question, the Senator (Mr. Schurz) had himself exonerated the Secretary of War, and nobody remained to bear the blame of any wrong that might have been done but the Chief of Ordnance. But WHAT DID REMINGTON SAY?

NO WRONG HAD BEEN DONE,

nor did any ground exist for even suspecting wrong doing. The arms were of a discarded pattern, and therefore might properly be sold under the law. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had made a sensational statement yesterday about the quickness with which certain arms had passed from the Department into the hands of the French, saying that within twenty-four hours from the sale by the Department twenty per cent. had been paid on them by the French agent at New York. Now, the fact was that this payment had to be made within twenty-four hours by a rule of the Department, but it was made to the Department by the merchants who purchased, and if the French agent at New York repaid them the amount, it had nothing to do with our Government. In conclusion, Mr. Morton said that the last miserable shred of this pretended case had been swept away. The movers of the preamble and resolution had attempted to conceal their design under cover of casi for the honor and purity of our Government, but he had chosen to go behind the veil and expose their real object.

MR. SCHURZ'S REJOINDER. NO WRONG HAD BEEN DONE.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), had chosen to assert that the case had been all swept away. Against that assertion he would put his own, that Mr. Morton had not even touched the argument he (Mr. Schurz) had made on Tuesday. As to his political position he would not permit Mr. Morton to define it by other men's speeches, as he had made enough of his own to indicate it pretty clearly. He would not now go into a political discussion, but he might take an early opportunity to state his relations with the Republican party as he understood them. He did desire, however, to notice one charge made against him that he was trying to build up a German Know-nothing party, and he thought a sufficient reply to it would be found in the concluding portions of his speech at Chleago, to which Mr. Morton had referred yesterday. He then read from this speech showing that he had said: "Nothing could be further from me than an idea of a separate German political organization in the Republic. Here we are American citizens—nothing more and nothing less," and a good deal more to the same effect.

Mr. Morton said he had read that speech, but

are American citizens—nothing more and noth-ing less," and a good deal more to the same effect.

Mr. Morron said he had read that speech, but

he spoke of the necessary effect of the Senator's conduct.

(Calls for the "question" on the amendment.)

Mr. Conkling said that as the word "spy" had been criticised as offensive, he was willing that it should be struck out.

Mr. SUMNER—Before the Senate votes on the motion of the Senator from New York—

Mr. CONKLING—I don't make any motion. I simply express my assent to the omission. MR. CONKLING'S IGNORANCE OF LANGUAGE.

Mr. CONKLING'S IGNORANCE OF LANGUAGE.

Mr. SUMNER—Well, before the Senate acts on
he assent which the Senator vouchsafes, I wish
to call the attention of the Senate to the meaning of his amendment.
Mr. Sumner then read from Vattel and other
authorities to show that the employment of

Mr. Summer then read from Vattel and other authorities to show that the employment of spies belonged only to a state of war, and that when caught they were condemned to capital punishment. Therefore the Senator would bear in mind that if this French spy should be caught he must be executed, according to the law of war. [Laughter.] He also read from Worcester's large dictionary, which he thought the best authority, the definition of "emissary," and said that the use of these two words by Mr. Conkling in this amendment not only implied ignorance of language, but was also an insult to a friendly power, France.

MR. CONLLING THREATENS.

MR. CONGLING THREATENS.

MR. CONELING THREATENS.

MR. CONELING SAID HE MADE NO PRESENT OF SAID HE WAS A SAID HE

the Senate that he had stood on the bernous edge of battle.

Mr. Schurz-No.
Mr. Conkilng-Not in those words, Mr. President, but he toid us that he had stood upon the battle-field and faced a thousand men.

Mr. Schulz-I did not say that.
Mr. Conkilng-How many thousand did the Senator say he had faced?

Mr. Schurz repeated correctly what he did say on Tuesday.

Mr. Conkilng Excited.

Mr. Conkilng Excited.

MR. CONKLING EXCITED.

MR. CONKLING (excitedly)—Mr. President, the Senator did not say that; I appeal to the Senator and to those who heard him. He did not say that. The Senator made a statement which roused the titter in the galleries, and I appeal to the Senators who hear me when I deny that that was his statement. He said he had stood in the presence of men more dangerous than the Senator he referred to (Mr. Conking himself), and it is said he had stood in the presence of a thousand of them and his heart had not blanched.

Mr. Schichz-I will repeat now to the Senator my exact language. I said; "On the paths of duty I have waiked I have met men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail." I repeat that [Subdued applause.]

MR. CONKLING ON PERSONAL COURAGE.

Mr. CONKLING OP PERSONAL COURAGE.

Isubdued appliause.]

MR. CONKLING ON FERSONAL COURAGE.

Mr. CONKLING—Personal courage, if it be true, does not blurt or swear; personal courage is not frothy. Men eminent for inteepidity do not strut or perch themseives upon an eminence, and boast of it. I have no wish to put myself or my dangerous capacities in hopeless competition with those of the distinguished Senator from Missouri. I thought that very far fetched, was the attempt to convince the galleries, or anybody else, that this amendment was intended to intimidate the Senator. Equally far fetched was the insimuation that there was any want of personal courtesy in offering this amendment. Mr. Conkling said that Mr. Schurz had also assumed that he was too high or too well known to have his conduct investigated. He (Mr. Conkling) did not know that in this Republic there was any one too high to be the subject of Investigation; but if any such person existed, it certainly was not that member of the Senate who came here to insimuate that the President of the United States had drabbled the robes of his great office in the nasty mire of personal corruption. [Subdued applause.] The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had made this imputation. It was contained in the pamphlet which was circulated by the Democrats in New Hampshire. The Senator who could make such an imputation with no reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be subject of the subjec

DRIVING HOME UNPALATABLE FACTS.

Mr. SCHURZ said that if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting, he must beg the Senator's pardon for having encroached upon the exclusive privilege of the distinguished Senator from New York [laughter]; and if he had done any-thing like boasting, it certainly was not evry much. He had only said that he would not quail before a thousand men of this kind, and surely that would be no great demonstration of courage [renewed laughter]; but, said Mr. Schurz, the Senator levelled one shaft at me which, to judge from the magnificence with which he pronounced it, and from the fearful ponderosity of his looks, he deemed decidedly crushing. He said I had dared to come here and throw out an insinuation against the Chief of the Republic as to his being connected with some very questionable practises in New York. Sir! let me say to the Senator and to the country that all the statements I then made Mr. Enmisse (Rep., Vt.), said Mr. Schurz had | that all the statements I then

on that subject I am willing to stand by to-day, Mr. Schurz then repeated what he said in the Senate on the debate on the resolution to investigate the New York Custom House about the "mysterious powers stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself," which sustained the general order system in New York, He insisted that he had stated only facts, and drawn from them the only conclusion that every sane mind must draw. The Senator from New sane mind must draw.

conclusion.

Mr. Conkling read from Mr. Schurz's former speech on this subject to show how atrocious it was, and repeated that a man who threw out such insinuations against the lighest officer of the Republic must not be too tender when his own conduct was pointed out for investigation.

Mr. Schilk hoped that even the Senator from New York did not mean to insinuate that he wanted to avoid an investigation. He had already promised to vote for that Senator's amendment, and he would vote for it, as he said yesterday, "with all the scorn it deserved." The people would judge between himself and the Senator from New York; between a man who stood before the country exposing himself to obloquy for the sake of a cause which he had shown to be founded on truth and honesty, and another who vociferated against it, and who had never yet shown that he had the courage in the face of the powers that be to draw an honest conclusion. AN ATROCITY AGAINST GRANT,

CONKLING'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED

CONKLING'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Mr. CONKLING'S amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or officer" for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted. Yens. 49; hays, I. Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Sumner proposed to withdraw the preamble so that the Senate might vote directly on the resolution, but Mr. Sherman objected, and the Vice-President decided that the preamble was part of the 'resolution, and could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Harlan (Rep., Iowa) offered an amendment directing the committee to investigate the

Mr. Harlan (Rep., Iowa) offered an amendment directing the committee to investigate the sales of arms for the whole fiscal year, and omitting the direction to inquire who were the real parties in the interest. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull said that it was desirable that the investigation should be conducted by a committee, the members of which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. Conkling's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to sit upon the committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution and assign the investigation proposed by Mr. Conkling to another committee. He therefore moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment had been adopted.

Pending this motion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Friday.

CHARLIE MOORE CONVICTED.

The Prosecution Denounced as a Political Persecution-Where the \$1,035 Paid to Kornack Came From-A Verdict of Guilty. In the Court of General Sessions yester day morning, after a number of prisoners who pleaded guilty to various indictments had been disposed of by rather heavy sentences—among them the hotel thief Bagley, magnificently dressed, and pleading for mercy, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor -the case of Charles Moore, politician and emigrant swindler, was resumed. Moore entered court looking somewhat flush

ed. His small gray eyes were blinking, and the under lip of his large, moustache-covered mouth hung down in a pitiful way, indicative of a sleep less night and sore trouble. He was elegantly dressed, and his spasmodic attempts at conversation with his attorneys and friends showed a determination to keep up a brave appearance to the last. The proceedings were opened by the calling of Counsellor Sweat, of the firm of Price & Sweat, to the stand.

Mr. Sweat testified that he handed to Mr. Gustave Schwab the \$1,035 paid by that gentleman to the robbed emigrant, Kornack. He admitted,

however, that ex-Alderman John Moore, brother of the prisoner. furnished the money with which to make the payments, and that the ex-Alderman was present when it was done. The only effect of this was to show that Mr. Schwab's statement that he received the money from Moore personally was inaccurate.

When Mr. Sweat left the witness stand, Mr. Clinton, senior counsel for the defence, commenced his summing up. He denounced the prosecution as a conspiracy of political opponents of the prisoner and his brother, and in enlarging on this point was interrupted by RecorderH ackett, who reminded him that nothing in the testimony justified his line of argument. Submitting to the ruling of the Court, Mr. Clinton went on to review the testimony offered on both sides, insisting strenuously that the elibit was perfectly proved, and that the witnesses by whom it was proved were perfectly credible.

District Attorney Fellows closed the argument in a speech of great interest and power. He repelled the insinuation of a conspiracy, averred most solemnly that he was unaffected by any political considerations, and was not influenced in the conduct of the case by any newspaper comments on the matter. When he had concluded, and Recorder Hackett had charged the jury, they retired.

Then followed nearly two hours of painful however, that ex-Alderman John Moore, brother

cluded, and Recorder Hackett had charged the jury, they retired.

Then followed nearly two hours of painful suspense to Moore and his friends. A few uninteresting cases were disposed of. By this time a dead pallor had spread itself over the face of the accused man. His hands twitched nervously, and he betrayed his uneasiness in a variety of ways. At about half past four the jury came in with a verdict of guilty.

The Judge ordered the prisoner to be remanded until friday morning, when sentence will be defined as the contract of the cont The Judge ordered the prisoner to be resulted and until Friday morning, when sentence will be

THE GREELEY STATUE FUND.

Progress of the Subscription-Over \$15,000 Raised Already. The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names for the purpose of procuring a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in Printing House Square, on the vacant space in front of the new Staats Zeitung office, opposite the statue of Benjamin Franklin at the other end of the square. It is understood that designs for the proposed statue of Horace Greeley are to be invited from all sculptors who may wish to furnish them; and that a commit tee of at least three competent persons shall

NEW YORK, February, 1872. Amount previously acknowledged. Geo. W. Hunt. Total..... Subscriptions may be sent to

ISAAC W. ENGLAND, Treasurer,

SUN Office. Contributions of any amount will be received. LETTER FROM A TRUE-HEARTED JOURNALIST.

My DEAR SIR: The proceeds of the toll of a journalist's pen are not always abundant (Cresus could not have been a journalist!); but I curtail expenses, and subscribe to the Greeley Statue Fund the small sum

great man can add one tittle to his greatness, but simply to participate in so magnificent an expression of sentiment of admiration for extraordinary qualities of

sentiment—of admiration for extraordinary qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. Greeley's professional brothers and sisters, engaged in the work which he has elevated to one of the eminent and honored professions, giving to it a fadeless lustre, could not more pointedly affirm their faith in the grandeur of their chosen labor than by coming forward in unbroken phalanx to aid in the erection of this statue. But I will not here indulge in a panegyric to the great man it is designed thus to anotheosize in bronze. But I will not here indulge in a panegyric to the great-man it is designed thus to apotheosize in bronze.

I learned my political duty in my boyhood, a dozen years ago, from the pen of this philosopher. I am proud that his brave pen teaches me vet, as I approach the summer of life and he is drifting from its autumn to-ward its winter solstice. Yours faithfully, New Your, Feb. 20, 1872. J. O. THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1872. J. Q. THOMPSON. The New Jersey Legislature.
TRENTON, Feb. 21.—In the House a bill was introduced to authorize the extension of the Longwood

Valley Railroad to Flemington, and to increase the cap-Valuey Railroad to Fremington, and to determine asking an appropriation of \$1,000 to be used in placing the statues of Gens. Stockton and Kearney in the old half of the House of Representatives. The Passale Valley and Peapack, or New Jersey West Line Earlroad bill, and the Bound Brook and Eastern

Railroad bill, were, without material amendment, ordered to a third reading.
In the Senate bills were introduced:
To extend the Bribery act to elections for electors
for Prestlent of the United States.
A bill to validate and confirm the agreements between
the United Companies, the Delaware and Raritan Canal,
the Canalen and Amboy, and New Jersey Railroad, combining their stock, &c., into one company, with intricen
directors, four from each of the companies, and one
from the State.

from the State.

A general bill providing for special elections in every township and municipality on the third Tuesday if May, to decide whether any person shill be licensed to sell liquor in such township, city, or borough, the same question to be submitted at each anomal election.

A supplement to the bill to extend the Overpeck Creek Canal to the State line. That excellent institution, the Washington Heights Library, on 125th street, between Avenue St Nicholas and Tenth avenue, had a fair last evening, to

The object is to raise funds for the institution. Coughs, colds, &c., relieved by using Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, - Adv.

The banquet of the Third Army Corps Union to Major-Gen. Sickles will enliven Delmonico's, rifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening, the Zd tast.

A LESSON FOR THE TIMES.

LET RUFFIANS KEEP OUT OF THE SUN OFFICE!

Prompt Punishment for a Man who Lacks a Civil Tongue - What a Times Editor Learned on Friday Last - The Figure which the Times Cut at Essex Market. A Times editor has preferred a charge of

assault and battery against A. J. Cummings, one of the editors of The Sus. The case was up before Justice Shandley in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. The testi-mony apparently indicated that the Times editor had been sent to the Sun office to create a disturbance. Indeed, the complainant swore that he was sent to the SUN office by an editor of the Times. He was very abusive, and was ordered out of the office. He did not move, but continued to call Mr. Cummings a liar. The inevisitable result followed. The Times editor, who was accompanied by two friends, walked out of the Sun office with a sore head. All this was on Friday afternoon.

Yesterday Ex-Judge Goodlet of Ohio appeared for the complainant, and the renowned Three-Decker William F. Howe for the defendant. The Times man crawled up to the Judge's desk with visible trepidation. His counsellor, who is a fine-looking old gentleman, seemed ashamed of his client. The complainant was cross-examined on his affidavit by Mr. Howe:

PAID BY THE TIMES AND WORKING FOR OTHER

PAID BY THE TIMES AND WORKING FOR OTHER JOURNALS.

I am connected with the Times regularly. I receive a weekly salary from the Times. I also practise stenography in the courts. I do not report for any other paper but the Times.

Counsellor Howe—Have you written any reports for other parties since your employment on the Times?

Compalianant (turning very rod)—No, sir.

Counsellor Howe—Will you swear, sir, that you have not, unknown to your employers, written articles for other papers since you have been on the Times?

Complainant (tufli very red and very reluctantly)—I don't know but I have. (After a long pause)—I wrote a report of a speech for the New York Fress Association once, and was paid for it.

This acknowledgment of the complainant's

This acknowledgment of the complainant's treachery in the treatment of his employers produced a profound impression. The examination proceeded: proceeded:

I have worked for no other paper but the Times within two years and about two morths. On Friday, the leta of February, I think, I went to the SUN newspaper office. Mr. Howe-Who scut you there? A.—I wassest there by the New York Fines. I then yithing and saw Mr. Young first, the city celltor. He saw Mr. Horney and tree saw Mr. Williams, the atenographer. Mr. Cummings was sliting at his deak.

Q. Did you call to see him in reference to an article that appeared in the New York Sun that day? A.—Yes. I went there at the request of the city editor of the Times.

A TIMES FALSEROOD CORRECTED Mr. Howe read the following, to which the complainant referred: The New York Times are that the stanographer of Justice McGuire's Civit Court is a next. It fills in not so. The stanographer of that sourt is Mr. A. W. Itsro-ombe, formerly of the San Francisco press, and one of the best short-hand writers in this city. The Sox is informed that since the publication of the Times' article a stanographer from the Times has applied to Justice McGuire for Mr. Harcomie's position. It is to be hoped that this is untrue.

A COWARD'S TESTIMONY. A COWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Howe (after reading)—is that the article? A.—
That was the article.
Q.—You saw Mr. Cummings sitting there. Did you
tell Mr. Cummings the statement was a lie? A.—Mr.
Cummings said: "You are a liar, and i will knock you
down." I said the statement was a lie. (Loosing at
Mr. Cummings seemingly to see that he was at a safe
distance from him.) I repeat it now.

Mr. Howe—You are now in a Court of Justice, and
entitled to protection. Did you say to Mr. Cummings
"that statement is a lie?" A.—I did, and (again measuring his distance from Mr. Cummings) I say so now.
Q.—Did Mr. Cummings then reply to you. "If you tell
me I'm a liar again, I'll knock you down?" A.—He did
not.

Q.-Or words to that effect? A.-No, I did not call .llar.
Dit not? A.—No.
Did he knock you down? A.—No: he struck me e side of the head with his clenched flat.
In what position was he then? A.—He jumped up struck me.

-- Was it quite on an impulse? A.--It was quite on

an impulse.

Q.—Did you write a letter to your own paper the next day relative to your interview with Mr. Cummings?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you send copies to any other papers?

A.—No,

Q.—Did you know that a communication concerning the occurrence was sent to the New York Tribune?

A.—Not with my knowledge.

A.—Not with my knowledge.

HANDLED WITH CARE.

By Judge Goodlett-What day of the month did you go to see Mr. Cummings? A.—Last Friday, the leth.

Q.—Had you any persons with you? A.—Mr friding and Mr. Nacklerney went with me to see Mr. Williams.

Q.—Were you personally acquainted with Mr. Cummings? A.—Lasver spoke to min before. I was introduced to him by Mr. Williams. I showed Mr. Cummings a slip cut from Tr. State.

My Judy you go to him rather than to any other person? A.—I was referred to him by the city editor.

Q.—Why did you go to him rather than to any other person? A.—I was referred to him by the city editor.

Q.—What was the first remark that you made when laying the paper down before Mr. Cummings? A.—This she purport: "Mr. Cummings, I desire to have a correction made of this statement, which appeared in Thus Sty this immering." Sus this morning."

Q.—What did he do or reply to that statement? A.—
He said, "O, pshaw" (patting it down) "that's all right,
Get away from here. Go away from me." He threw
the slip down on the noor.

Q.—What was stated in that slip? A.—The statement
was to the effect that I made application to Judge MoGuire for a stenographer's place.

Q. Was the statement untrue? A.—Untrue in every particular, as far as I ain concerned. I never made ap-plication for that position, or any other.

plication for that position, or any other.

ONLY ONE STENOGRAPHER ON THE TIMES.

Counsellor Howe-It was not charged that you did?

A.—I am the only stenographer on the paper. (This astonishing revelation was productive of langither.)

Mr. Goodlett-Did any person, to your Knowledge, make application in your behalf? A.—Never, to my knowledge.

Q.—What did Mr. Commings say after you asked permission to make that statement? A.—He said, "(outh again) you, it's true, and I'll knock you down if you say it be intrue." I said, "You knock me down?" Ho said, "Yes, I will (another oath)."

said, "Yes, I will carother oath)."

I then said: "That statement is a lie." He jumped up and struck me in the face.
Q.—Did you strike him? A.—(After looking to see how near he was to Mr. Cummings.). "I'm sorry I didnet. I did oet. I held back., Mr. Cummings did not strike me more than one blow. I was then held by Mr. Mannand some others, one whom I con't know. The only persons in the room besides were the Rev. Dr. Becks with and broad and the was the article you wrote, and which was published in the New York I was a correct version of the occurrence? A.—II was a correct version of the occurrence? A.—II was a correct version of the occurrence.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD STORY.

Thomas M, Cook sworm: My occupation is that of a Rohenium. A Rohenium I understand to be a general journalist, who practices his profession indistributed by the procession of the supplementation. At the time of this occurrence I was sticting with my back to the parties. I heard some rather exciting language. I looked around and saw Mr. Cummings string in his usual chair, and this person standing at his shoulder. They were conversing somewhat earnestly. The first words that attracted my standion were "lie and liar." Can't say from whose lips.

Q.—Ind you hear Mr. Cummings say, "If you call me a har again, I will knock you hown?" A. Ves, sir. The first language I heard came been the other side. Complainant said, "That statemen is a he." Mr. Cumings say, "I you say it's a lie, you say I'm a har." A STRAIGHTFORWARD STORY.

A PECUNIARY INTEREST.

A PECUNIARY INTEREST.

To Judge Goodlett Have been connected with the Beraid as army correspondent, and afterward as resident correspondent at Washington. Have written for the Trace, Technologies, and SUN. Mr. Cummings is Managing Editor of The SUN.

Q.—Has be an interest in Trac SUN.

Mr. Howe insure—Well, I suppose the Managing Editor ought to feel an interest in his own paper.

Mr. Cook—I suppose he feels interested in The SUN, being Managing Interest in The SUN, being Managing Interest in The SUN, Mr. Goodlett. No. I mean do you know if he has a pecualary interest in The SUN? [Edied out as irrelevant.]

Counsellor Howe—Mr. Cook, I wish, with the Judge's permission, to ask you which is the heaviest man, Mr. Cook—The complainant is certainly the larger man. I should judge Mr. Cummings weighed from 1.5 to 139 pounds, whereas the complainant must weigh between 169 and 159.

The court then adjourned until 3 P. M. on Priday. Meantime it is understood that subjection are ready for service upon Mr. George Jones, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, and other editors of the Times,

The Truth About Col. Forney-His Arranges Washington, Feb. 21.—Somebody hat mposed upon the Herold a story that Col. Forney is to go into the Cabinet in Creswell's place. The fact is that Creswell is not going to resign, and Grant is not going to dismiss be Creswell, with his Chorpenning frauds, whis

But it is true that a bargain are been mawith Forney. What he wants is to be elected United States Senator to succeed Cameron, and that wily old fox has agreed that he will stand aside on the expiration of his present term and allow Forney to be elected.

This is the milk in that cocoanut, and the